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THE

BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

CONTAINING

Something to hit every Man's TASTE and PRINCIPLES.

VOL. III.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* LUCRET.

LONDON: Printed for M. Harris, at the Sign of the *Bee-Hive*, in *High-Holborn*; where Letters will be taken in.
Sold by Mrs. Nutt, Cooke, and Charlton, at the Royal-Exchange; Mr. Jefferies, in Ludgate-ſtreet; Mrs. Dodd, at Temple-Bar; Mr. Jolliffe, at St. James's; and all other Pamphlet Shops.

THE

PREFACE.

THERE having been a Preface *to each of the Two former Volumes, our Readers may poſſibly expect one at the Concluſion of this: We have however but little to ſay.*

The Publick ſeems to be pretty well convinced how great an Advantage *it is to ſee at* one *and the* ſame Time, *not only the* Strongeſt Arguments *on* both *Sides of a Queſtion, but thoſe Arguments ſtripped and deveſted of whatever was* ſuperfluous *or* foreign *to the Point. We are of Opinion that* this *alone would be ſufficient to induce* Men of Senſe *to purchaſe our* Collections; *yet beſides* this, *we hardly*

ever publiſh a Bee *in which there are not ſome* Original Pieces, *not to be found any where elſe : We have the Satisfaction to hear it generally allowed, that our* News *(which is interſperſed with* Political Reflections) *is told in a better* Manner *than in the Common* Publick-Papers : *Upon the whole, we fancy we may venture to aſſure ſuch of our Readers as bind up theſe Pamphlets in* Volumes, *that they may ſell their Volumes for more Money* ſome Years hence, *than they* now *pay for them. Our* Bee, *is already tranſlated and publiſhed twice a Week at* Hamburgh, *from whence he flies over all* Germany : *We have Reaſons to believe that he will ſoon be tranſlated into* French, *in order to make his Appearance at* Paris ; *and ſince we find he is ſo much taken notice of in* Foreign-Parts, *we ſhall do our beſt that he may be no* Diſgrace *to the Iſland of* Great-Britain, *his* Native Country.

We have added a Compleat Index *to this* Third Volume, *as we did before to the* Firſt *and the* Second.

THE

THE

BEE REVIVED:

OR THE

Univerſal Weekly Pamphlet.

Deſigned for the Uſe of all Private-Families.

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Perſon's *Taſte* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Buſineſs*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER XXVII. VOL. III.

From *Saturday*, *Aug.* 25, to *Saturday*, *Sept.* 1.

To be Continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *Suppreſſed*, after Number X, by *certain Perſons*, for *certain Reaſons*, in ſuch a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noiſe*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occaſion to ſay any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was ſo *well* received by the Publick, before it was *ſuppreſſed*.

Sold by all Bookſellers in *Town* and *Country*.

[Price Six-pence.]

Illæ continuo Saltus Silvasque peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent : hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home*, with *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Prices of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, Laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS and BUSINESS.

N° XXVII. From *Saturday*, *Aug.* 25, to *Saturday Sep.* 1

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains.

I. A Continuation of the Proceedings, and most remarkable *Speeches* in the last Session of *Parliament*.

II. The SPEECHES of Sir *E-----d S---y*, Mr. *P---r*, Sir *J---n R--t*, Sir *W---m Y----ge*, Mr. C- --r of the E---r, Mr *S---s*, Mr *S---r*, Sir *W----m W- --m*, Sir *A---r C---t*, *H--- o W---le*, Mr. *R---le*, Mr. *P---y*, Mr. *S --n*, L-d *M --th*, and others, upon several *Remarkable* Occasions.

III. Remarks upon a *certain Gentleman's* Conduct with Respect to the *Dissenters*.

IV. An Address to *Englishmen* of all Denominations.

V. Our *Excellent King*, is the Nation's safety against all his Enemies avowed or concealed

VI. Abstract of a Discourse, occasioned by a late *Traiterous Craftsman*.

VII. Foreign Affairs, and Political Reflections.

VIII. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

IX. The State of Literature.

X. Two *Letters* sent to the *Authors of the* BEE, occasioned by the DEATH and *last* WILL of the Learned Dr. TINDALL.

XI. Miscellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

XII. The *Stage Favourite*, a new *Pallad*, never before printed.

XIII. An *Extempore Ejaculation*, proper for the *Times*.

XIV. The Prices of all *Stocks*; the *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; the Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*.

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Note, Complete Setts may be had [illegible]

The laſt BEE.

NUMBER XXVI.]

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS Contains,

I. The *Preface* to the *ſecond Volume* of the BEE.
II. An Account of the Proceedings, Debates, and moſt remarkable *Speeches* in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
III. The Folly, Inſolence and Fate of ſome Miniſters.
IV. An Inſcription for the Pedeſtal of a *Statue* erected to the Honour of the late King *William* by the City of *Briſtol*.
V. An exact Liſt for the Uſe of Merchants of all ſuch Veſſels as ſail from, or come into any of our Home-Ports.
VI. Foreign Affairs, and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. A Summary of the Contents of the ſecond Volume of the BEE.
XIV. The Prices of all *Stocks*; the *Diſcount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; the Courſe of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the moſt *ſtaple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*.

THE BEE Revived:

OR THE

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

A Continuation of the Proceedings, Debates and moſt remarkable *Speeches* in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

IN our laſt BEE *we gave our Readers ſome Account of the Debate in the H---e of Co----ns on the 31ſt of* January *laſt upon bringing in the* Penſion-Bill; *and concluded with the* Speech *of* T----s W----n, *Eſq;*

When Mr. *W---n* ſat down, Sir *E---d S---y*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *L-----r*, roſe up in his *Place*, and ſpoke to the following Effect.

'*Sir*, Since the Hon. Gentleman has 'aſſured us, that the Bill he has prepared, *Sir* E....d 'and has now in his Hand, is the very S..y's *Speech.* 'ſame with that which in the laſt Seſſion 'of Parliament had the Approbation of this Houſe, I muſt 'be of Opinion, that there is nothing extraordinary in the Mo- 'tion he has made. We are told, *Sir*, that it has been the con-

'ſtant Practice of this Houſe for many Years, that no Bill 'ſhall be brought in without having firſt obtained the Leave 'of the Houſe for ſo doing; Why, *Sir*, this is the very 'Thing the Gentleman has moved for: He has moved for 'Leave to bring up a Bill which he tells you is the very 'ſame with that you have already ſo often approved of: 'There can be nothing irregular in ſuch a Motion; and 'therefore, *Sir*, I ſecond it.

Sir *W...m Y..ge*, one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *H...n* in *Devonſhire*, ſaid, 'I do not at all wonder, *Sir*, 'to ſee the Gentleman who made the firſt Motion, perſevere in the ſame Thing; but I muſt confeſs I am a little 'ſurprized to ſee ſeveral State Topicks every Year renewed 'and inſiſted on by ſome Gentlemen in this Houſe, notwithſtanding their having ſeen theſe Topicks ſo often diſapproved of by a Majority of the Houſe. As to theſe, *Sir*, 'I am really quite tired with hearing the ſame Arguments 'repeated over and over again every Seſſion of Parliament. 'The Hon. Gentleman ſhould not have ſaid, that the Bill 'he mentioned had always paſſed even in this Houſe without any Oppoſition; there was generally ſome Gentlemen 'appeared againſt it, and even teſtified their Diſlike to it. 'But let the Bill be what it will, let it be a good thing, or let 'it be a bad Thing, the Manner in which the Gentleman 'deſires to have it introduced, is very extraordinary. It is 'indeed a Privilege of the Members of the other Houſe, that 'any Lord may offer a Petition or a Bill to the Houſe 'without asking Leave of the Houſe; but this Privilege 'the Members of this Houſe have, for the Sake of Decency 'and Order, given up long ago; and I can ſee no manner 'of Reaſon for our re-aſſuming it, or for our Beginning 'now to extend our Privileges beyond what they have been 'for ſo many Years paſt. As to the bringing Bills into this 'Houſe, it is well known, that the uſual Motion on ſuch 'Occaſions is for Leave to bring in ſuch a Bill; which is 'a very extraordinary ſort of Motion, and ſuch as I am ſure 'there is in the preſent Caſe no manner of Occaſion for, 'and therefore I really think the Motion ought to be re'jected, it ought have a *Negative* put upon it; but ſince 'the worthy Gentleman near me has waved that Point, and 'has moved for the Order of the Day, therefore I ſhall 'now only ſecond his Motion.'

Sir W....m Y..ge's *Speech.*

W.....r

W.....r P.....r, Eſq; ſaid, 'Sir, as for the Motion made by the Hon. Gentleman that ſits by me, there is nothing in it but what is warranted by Precedents of late Years, and therefore I ſhall be for it. But I cannot but take Notice of what the worthy Gentleman who ſpoke laſt was pleaſed to ſay, as to the ſame Arguments being repeated every Seſſion of Parliament, tho' the Majority had often determined againſt them. That Gentleman may in that reſpect think which way he pleaſes, but really, *Sir*, I could never yet think, that the Determination of the Majority could alter the Nature of Right and Wrong, or that ſuch a Determination could make a good Argument a bad one, or a bad Argument a good one. If a Gentleman happens to be of the Minority, he muſt at that time ſubmit to the Determination of the Majority; but his Opinion may remain the ſame, he may ſtill be convinced that he was in the Right: And, *Sir*, let the Majority determine as often as they will, yet I ſhall always be ready to offer thoſe Arguments which I take to be good Arguments againſt any Thing that I think is Wrong, or in Support of what I think is Right. The worthy Gentleman ſeems to be much afraid leſt the Members of this Houſe ſhould re-aſſume any ancient Privilege, or extend thoſe they at preſent enjoy; I can ſee no Reaſon for his being ſo mighty cautious in this Reſpect; but what is now propoſed, is really no Re-aſſumption of any old Privilege, nor is it an Extenſion of any Privilege we now enjoy; it is only neglecting a piece of Form upon an extraordinary Occaſion, when there appears to be no manner of Uſe in obſerving it.' *Mr.* P..r's *Speech.*

Sir *J...n R...t*, one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *E---m* in *Worceſterſhire*, ſaid, 'Sir, I wonder to hear it inſiſted on, that the Motion made by the Hon. Gentleman on the Floor, is ſo new, or ſo unprecedented a Motion. It is well known, that the ancient Method of this Houſe always was, for any Member to offer whatever he pleaſed to the Houſe; and of late Years, even ſince I have had the Honour to ſit in this Houſe, I remember that there was a Bill preſented in the ſame Manner, or rather in a more extraordinary Manner, and that was, *Sir*, the laſt Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. I believe one of the Gentlemen under the Gallery may remember the Method in which that Bill was brought into this Houſe; *Sir J---n R----t's Speech.*

'I am ſure there are many Gentlemen now in the Houſe, 'who may rememb r that the Gentleman who brought in 'that Bill, was ſitting cloſe at the Bar of the Houſe, when 'he roſe up, and after informing the Houſe of the Danger 'that the Crown and the Kingdom were in from the re-'bellious Plots then carrying on, and that it was at that 'Juncture abſolutely neceſſary to impower his Majeſty to 'ſecure the Perſons of thoſe whom he ſuſpected to be plotting 'againſt our Eſtabliſhment, he then informed the Houſe, 'that he had prepared a Bill for that Purpoſe, and therefore 'he moved for Leave to bring it up; which was immedi-'ately granted, and the Bill was I believe that very Day 'twice read, and ordered to be committed: This, *Sir*, was 'ſomething more extraordinary than what is now moved 'for, becauſe the Bill then ordered to be brought up, was a 'Bill that had never been before this Houſe, and conſequent-'ly no Member of the Houſe could be any way apprized of 'the Contents thereof; whereas the Bill now in Queſtion, 'is a Bill that has not only been before this Houſe, but has 'frequently had the Approbation of this Houſe.'

Sir W . . . . m Y . . . . ge.

Sir W - - - m Y - - ge's 2d Speech.

'*Sir*, There 'ſeems to be a Miſtake as to what was ſaid 'about the Members of this Houſe not be-'ing allowed to bring in any thing without 'Leave of the Houſe: This, *Sir*, has not 'properly any Relation with what are called the Privileges 'of this Houſe; it is only a Reſtraint that the Members of 'this Houſe have thought proper to lay on themſelves, for 'the more orderly carrying on the Publick Buſineſs, and to 'prevent any Thing that is trifling from being brought be-'fore us; and this Reſtraint has been found ſo convenient 'and ſo neceſſary for preſerving the Honour and Dignity of 'the Houſe, that it has never for many Years been departed 'from, but upon the moſt extraordinary Occaſions.'

Mr. *C . . . r of the E . . . . r.*

Mr. C . . . r of the E . . . r, his Speech.

'*Sir*, 'what the Hon. Gentleman has been 'pleaſed to move for, is certainly an ex-'traordinary Method of Proceeding, and a 'Method which is never followed but on 'ſome very extraordinary and preſſing Occaſion. As to 'the Precedent mentioned, it was one of the moſt extraor-'dinary Occaſions that ever can happen, and in a Caſe that 'required the utmoſt Diſpatch. I cannot think there is any 'Compariſon between that Caſe and the preſent; there is, 'Sir, in the preſent Caſe no Neceſſity for going into any

'extraordinary Method, nor is there the leaſt Occaſion for 'any extraordinary Diſpatch. We have Time enough for 'obſerving the ordinary Methods of Proceeding. The Fate 'of the Bill does no ways depend on its being introduced in 'this extraordinary manner, nor does it depend on its be-'ing brought in this very Day, or at this very Time. 'If the Gentleman ſhould move in the uſual manner for 'Leave to bring in a Bill, and Orders ſhould be thereupon 'given by the Houſe to ſome Gentlemen to prepare 'and bring in the ſame; can it be ſaid, that this Method 'would be any Hindrance to the Paſſing of the Bill, or that 'the delaying the brining in of the Bill 'till to-morrow, will 'occaſion the putting it off for this Seſſion of Parliament? 'Therefore, *Sir*, ſince the Paſſing of this Bill requires no 'extraordinary Diſpatch, ſince the obſerving our uſual Me-'thod of Proceeding cannot be of any Prejudice to the 'Paſſing of the Bill, I hope the Gentlemen will not inſiſt 'upon this extraordinary Method of having Leave to bring 'it up immediately.

S....l S.....s Eſq; 'Sir, I ſhall be very 'far from making any Compariſons be- *Mr.* S.....s's 'tween the Caſe in Hand, or between *2d Speech* 'any Caſe, and that which immediately 'concerns the Safety and Preſervation of the Crown. But, 'Sir, as I had aſſured you that the Bill which I have in 'my Hand, was the very ſame with that which had before 'been approved of by this Houſe, I thought it was quite un-'neceſſary for the Houſe to obſerve that Ceremony of or-'dering ſome Gentlemen to prepare and bring in a Bill which 'was already prepared, and which the Houſe has approved 'of in the very laſt Seſſion of Parliament. This, *Sir*, 'was my Reaſon for moving for Leave to bring it up. I 'do not deſire to bring any Thing into this Houſe without 'firſt having the Leave of the Houſe for ſo doing; yet I 'cannot think, that tho' the ancient Method of Proceed-'ing were revived, the Houſe would be in any Danger of 'being ſurprized into the Paſſing of any Bill, even tho' we 'ſhould again re-aſſume that Privilege of every Member's 'having a Power to bring into the Houſe whatever he plea-'ſes. It is not the Reſtraint we have laid ourſelves under, 'that prevents the Houſe's being ſurprized; it is the Neceſſity 'of having the Bill ſo often read before it can paſs; for 'when a Gentleman has moved for Leave to bring in any 'Bill for the Purpoſes he mentions, the Houſe cannot know

'whether

'whether the Bill prepared and brought in be according to 'their Orders 'till it be once read in the Houſe: Some Gen- 'tlemen might move for Leave to bring in a Bill, and upon 'their obtaining ſuch Leave, and being ordered to prepare 'and bring in the ſame, they might prepare and bring in a 'Bill of a quite different Nature, but this would probably 'be diſcovered on the firſt Reading, the Bill would with- 'out doubt be thrown out, and whoever endeavoured thus 'to impoſe on the Houſe, would deſerve, and would pro- 'bably meet with a moſt ſevere Cenſure.'

'But, *Sir*, the preſent Diſpute is not whether any Thing 'ſhall be brought into the Houſe without Leave; the whole 'Diſpute really ſeems to be between the Words *to bring up*, 'and the Words *to bring in*; for my Part I am quite indif- 'ferent in this Affair, whether I have Leave to bring it up 'now, or to bring it in a little while hence, does not in my 'Opinion ſignify much; if I have leave to bring it up, I 'muſt immediately take a Walk to the Bar; if I have 'Leave to bring in a Bill, and am ordered to prepare one 'for that Purpoſe, I ſhall take a Walk the ſame Way in 'a very little time; this I do not take to be any material 'Difference. But as for the Bill itſelf, I do think it of 'ſuch Conſequence, that if there were any Method by 'which we could ſhew a more than ordinary Regard to the 'Bill, that Method ought certainly to be obſerved.'

Mr. S...r's *Speech.*

The Right Hon. Mr. *S....r* then read from the Journal of the Houſe of the 9th Year of his late Majeſty's Reign, the Precedent mentioned by Sir *J...n R....t*, and then ſaid, 'Gentlemen, the uſual Method of proceeding in this 'Houſe, as to the bringing in of Bills, is, firſt to move 'for Leave to bring in a Bill for ſuch or ſuch Purpoſes, and 'that being agreed to, the Houſe then orders ſome of their 'own Number to prepare and bring in the Bill; this is 'the uſual Method, but in the Precedent I have now read 'to you it appears, that the then Solicitor-General moved 'for Leave to bring up ſuch a Bill, which was granted, and 'he immediately brought up the Bill, and the ſame was 'read a firſt time; from which it is plain that Mr. Solicitor 'when he made his Motion, informed the Houſe, that he 'had prepared ſuch a Bill, and had it then ready to be 'laid before them, and therefore he moved for Leave to 'bring it up, which it ſeems the Houſe at that time com- 'plied with.'

Upon

Upon this ſome Gentlemen in the Houſe ſuſpecting that he was, in Purſuance of this Precedent, going to put the Queſtion on the Motion made by Mr. *S...s*, they called out No, no. Whereupon, he ſaid, 'Gentlemen, as to the 'Affair in hand, or any Affair that comes before this Houſe, 'I am not to appear of one Side of the Queſtion nor of the 'Other. It is my Buſineſs to take Care that the Orders 'and Methods of Proceeding ſhall be regularly obſerved. In 'all Queſtions about Order I am to inform you, ſo far as 'conſiſts with my Knowledge, of what has been formerly 'done in the like Caſes, and I am to take Care that all 'Decency and Order ſhall be obſerved both in our Debates 'and Proceedings: This is my Duty, and this I ſhall always 'endeavour to perform as far as lies in my Power: In all 'Caſes I am to obſerve thoſe Directions that the Houſe 'ſhall be pleaſed to give, and in the preſent Caſe I only 'deſire to know from you, what Method you will obſerve, 'whether you are inclined to follow the Precedent now read 'to you, or if you are inclined to proceed according to the 'Method uſually obſerved: But I muſt put you in mind, 'that if you proceed according to the uſual Method, De-'cency requires that the Bill ſhall not be brought in imme-'diately after the Order for preparing and bringing in the 'ſame; it is neceſſary that ſome Time ſhould intervene be-'tween the Order for preparing it, and the preſenting of it 'to the Houſe, and therefore I muſt deſire that thoſe Gen-'tlemen who ſhall be ordered to prepare and bring it in, may 'not go immediately to the Bar, and tell us, that they have 'according to Order, prepared ſuch a Bill, and are ready to 'bring it in.' After this,

Sir *W...m W...m*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Somerſet*, ſaid, 'Sir, I am ſurprized to hear any Gentle-'man in this Houſe find Fault with Gentle-'men inſiſting upon their Opinions, notwithſtanding their 'having been diſapproved of by a Majority in former Seſ-'ſions of Parliament. I do not think, *Sir*, that the Ma-'jority's being of a contrary Opinion can ever be made 'uſe of as an Argument for convincing Men that they are 'in the Wrong. The Minority, notwithſtanding their be-'ing out-voted, may ſtill have as good an Opinion of their 'Opinions, as the Majority have of theirs. It has often 'happened, that what has been diſapproved of by the Majo-'rity in one Seſſion of Parliament, has been approved of

Sir *W....m W..m*'s Speech.

'by

'by a Majority in ſome future, perhaps in the very next 'Seſſion of Parliament; and even as to the Bill now in 'hand, it has been two or three Times approved of by the 'Majority of this Houſe, and as often rejected or diſappro-'ved of by the Majority of the other Houſe; what their 'Reaſons were I do not know, but I am of Opinion, that 'the ſame Reaſons againſt the Bill were not offered to the 'Members of this Houſe, that were offered to the Mem-'bers of the Other; for if they had, it would probably have 'been diſapproved of, and rejected by the Majority even of 'this Houſe. From hence it appears, that the Majority's 'being of any one Opinion, is no infallible Sign of that 'Opinion's being Right. This, *Sir*, I thought myſelf obliged 'to take notice of, that thoſe Gentlemen who happen 'to be generally of the ſame Opinion with the Majority, 'may not from thence conclude that they are certainly 'Right. As to the Matter now in Diſpute, I really think 'it is of no Moment: Whether the Gentleman ſhall have 'Leave to bring up the Bill, or to bring in a Bill, is to 'me a Matter of ſo much Indifference, that I cannot find 'out a Reaſon why the Gentleman's Motion ſhould have 'been oppoſed; for to order a Gentlemen to prepare a Bill 'after he has told us that he has prepared one, and that it 'is the very ſame with what the Majority of this Houſe 'has in former Seſſions approved of, really ſeems to me to 'be a little incongruous: I can find out no Reaſon for Gen-'tlemen's inſiſting upon this Piece of Incongruity, unleſs 'it be that they have a Diſlike to the Bill itſelf. We cer-'tainly ought in general to obſerve the uſual Method of 'Proceedings; but ſurely, we ought not to obſerve any 'cuſtomary Method, when the obſerving it appears to be 'in itſelf abſurd.'

Queſtion put. Mr. *S....s* at laſt not inſiſting on his Motion, but agreeing to have the Bill brought in according to the uſual Method, the Queſtion was put for Leave to bring in a Bill for making more effectual the Laws in being for diſabling Perſons from being choſen Members of, or ſitting or voting in the Houſe of Commons, who have any Penſion during Pleaſure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices held in Truſt for them; which was agreed to without any Oppoſition; and Mr. *Sandys* and Sir *Edward Stanly* were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Then the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the Supply, and as ſoon as that

was

was over, Mr. *Sandys* preſented the ſaid Bill to the Houſe, which was received and read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time.

Motion for continuing the Army.

On *Friday* the 2d of *February*, the Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee to conſider further of the Supply granted to his Majeſty, in which Committe (the S.....y at W.r being then ill, and not able to attend the Houſe) *T....d A....s*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *H———n* in *Wiltſhire* moved, 'That the Number of effective Men to be provided 'for Guards and Gariſons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guern-* 'ſey and *Jerſey* for the Year 1733, be (including 1815 In- 'valids, and 555 Men, which the ſix Independent Com- 'panies conſiſt of, for the Service of the High-lands) 17709 'Men, Commiſſion and Non-Commiſſion Officers inclu- 'ded.'

Motion for reducing it.

This Motion was ſeconded by *F....s W....h*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *M....d* in *Somerſetſhire*; and in Oppoſition thereto, the Right Hon. the L..d *M....ch*, eldeſt Son to the E..l of *C....le*, and one of the Repreſentatives for *M....h* in *Northumberland*, moved, that the Number ſhould be only 12000 effective Men, in which he was ſeconded by *E...d H....y*, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *H....d*.

Debate thereon.

Upon this there enſued a very long and a warm Debate, of which we ſhall give only ſome of the moſt general Heads.

Principal Speakers.

The principal Speakers for the firſt Motion, beſides the two Gentlemen above-named, were Sir *T...s R....n*, one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *M....h* in *Northumberland*, Sir *R....d L.ne*, one of the Repreſentatives for the City of *W....r*; Sir *A.....r C.....t*, one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *B....n* in *Devonſhire*; Sir *W....m Y...g*; the Hon. *H...y P....m*, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *S...x*; *H....io W....le*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Town of *Y....th* in *Norfolk*; and Mr. C.....r of the E.....r: And the principal Speakers of the 2d Motion, beſides the two Gentlemen above-named were *T----s B----n*, Eſq; one of the Repreſen-

tatives for the Borough of *M----n* in *Eſſex*; *H---y R----le*, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for *D---re*; Sir *J..n B....d*; the M----r of the R--ls; *W----m S----r*, Eſq; Sir *W---m W----m*; *T----s P---r*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Town of *B----r* in *Somerſetſhire*; *T---s W---m*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *S----y* in *Suffolk*; the Hon. *E---d D---y*, Eſq; one of the Knights of the Shire for *Warwickſhire*; *W---m P---y*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *H----n* in *Yorkſhire*; Sir *J-----n S---t A---n*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *C---all*; Sir *T---s S---n*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *L----n*, and Sir *J...n H....de C....ne*, one of the Repreſentatives for the Town of *C...ge*.

Chief Arguments for the Army.

The chief Arguments made uſe of in general by thoſe who were for the firſt Motion, were, That though the Publick Tranquillity of *Europe* was now eſtabliſhed, yet the Preſervation thereof depended on ſo many Accidents, that it could not be certainly relied on, and therefore we ought always to be in ſuch Circumſtances as to be able not only to defend ourſelves, but likewiſe to fulfil all our Engagements to our Allies: That there was ſtill a very powerful and a very conſiderable Party in the Kingdom, firmly attached to the Intereſt of the Pretender, and daily watching for an Opportunity to diſturb the Quiet of the Nation, by endeavouring to overturn the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment; and therefore it was neceſſary to keep up an armed Force ſufficient to diſſipate any ſudden Inſurrection that might be raiſed by ſuch Men: That this Party was ſtill the more audacious and the more to be dreaded, becauſe they were encouraged and ſpirited up by a great many ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, which were daily ſpread abroad even by thoſe who pretended to be Friends to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and to the Illuſtrious Family now on the Throne.

Sir A---r C----t*'s Speech.*

Sir *A----r C---t*, ſaid, 'That the continuing of the ſame Number of Forces 'was the more neceſſary, becauſe to his 'Knowledge Popery was increaſing very 'faſt in the Country, for that in one Pariſh which he knew 'there were no leſs than ſeven Popiſh Prieſts? and that 'the Danger from the Pretender was the more to be feared, 'becauſe they did not know but that he was then breeding

'his

'his Son a Proteſtant.' Mr. C----r of the 'E----r took Notice 'That a Reduction of 'the Army was the chief thing wiſhed for 'and deſired by all the Jacobites in the 'Kingdom; that no Reduction had ever been made, but 'what gave freſh Hopes to that Party, and encouraged them 'to raiſe Tumults againſt the Government; and he did 'not doubt, he ſaid, but that if they ſhould reſolve to reduce 'any Part of the Army, there would be Poſt-Horſes em-'ployed that very Night, to carry the good News thereof 'to the Pretender and his Adherents beyond Seas.' And *H....o W....le* ſaid, 'That the Number 'of Troops then propoſed was abſolutely 'neceſſary to ſupport his Majeſty's Go-'vernment, and would be neceſſary as long 'as the Nation enjoyed the Happineſs of having the preſent 'Illuſtrious Family upon the Throne.'

Mr. C---r *of the* E---r.

H——o W——le.

Chief Arguments for a Reduction.

The chief Arguments made uſe of in general by thoſe that were againſt the firſt Motion, and for the ſecond, were, that if they gave any Credit to his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne at the Opening of the Seſſion, which they were in Duty bound to do, the Tranquillity of *Europe* never was, nor ever could be on a more firm Baſis then it was at preſent, and therefore a Reduction was now to be made in the Army, or ſuch Reduction was never to be expected. As to the Pretender, they did not believe that there was any conſiderable Party for him in this Nation: That that Pretence had always been a Miniſterial Device made uſe of only for accompliſhing their own Ends; but that it was in reality a meer Bugbear, a Raw Head and Bloody Bones, fit only to frighten Children; for that they were very well convinced his Majeſty reigned in the Hearts and Affections of his People; upon that his Majeſty's Security depended, and if it did not depend on that, the Illuſtrious Family now on the Throne could have but little Security in the preſent Number, or in any Number of Standing Forces, that could be kept up for its Defence: That if there was any Diſaffection or any Diſcontent in the Nation, it was owing to the keeping up of ſuch a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace within this Kingdom, whereby the People were ſubjected to many Loads and Hardſhips which they were never before acquainted with: That the People of *England* had never gone into

any

any violent Measures, or carried their Resentment to any Pitch against the Prince upon the Throne, but when the Prince or those employed by him were first in the Fault: That this Maxim was so generally true, that in our whole History there was no Instance to the contrary, but only that which happened in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and that therefore if there was any Uneasiness among the People, the proper Remedy was, to remove those Things which were the Causes thereof: If the Ministers should change th ir Measures, the People would certainly alter their Minds. That the *Dutch* were by the Situation of their Country in a much more dangerous State than we are or can be in, and yet the *Dutch* had then resolved on a Reduction of their Army, and therefore they thought we could have no Pretence for continuing ours.

Sir *W....m W....m*.

Sir *W....m W.....m.* Sir *W....m W....m* said, 'That tho' 'the general Arguments in the Affair 'before them, had often been canvassed 'in that House, yet, *says he*, the De- 'bate of this Day seems to me something new: In former 'Years the Gentlemen who were pleased to argue for the 'Continuance of a numerous standing Army in Time of 'Peace, always argued for the Continuance thereof only for 'one Year longer; but Gentlemen have now thrown off 'the Mask, and are become daring enough to declare that 'the same Number of Forces must always be kept up: 'A numerous Army must for ever be continued, and be 'made as it were a Part of our Constitution. We have 'already continued the Army so long, that some Gentlemen 'have told us to Day, what no Man would have ventur- 'ed to have told us a few Years ago; and if we continue 'the same Army but a little while longer, it may be in the 'Power of some Gentlemen to talk to this House in Terms 'that will be no way agreeable to the Constitution or to the 'Liberties of our Country. To tell us, *Sir*, that the same 'Number of Forces must be always kept up, is a Propo- 'sition full fraught with innumerable Evils, and more par- 'ticularly with this, that it may make wicked Ministers 'more audacious than otherwise they would be, in pro- 'jecting and propagating Schemes which may be inconsistent 'with the Liberties, destructive to the Trade, and bur- 'thensome on the People of this Nation. In Countries which 'are governed by standing Armies, the Inclinations of the 'People are but little minded, the Ministers place their

'Security

'Security in the Army, the Humours of the Army they 'only conſult, with them they divide the Spoils, and the 'wretched People are plundered by both.

'In this Country, *Sir*, his Majeſty has the Hearts, the 'Hands and the Purſes of all his Subjects at his Service, 'and may he have them always at his Service; but I hope 'they will never be in his Power. His Majeſty deſires no 'ſuch Thing; he never can deſire it; he depends only on 'the Affections of his People; and therefore, *Sir*, I am 'convinced that the Demand of ſo numerous a ſtanding Ar- 'my, never could come from him: It is no way neceſſary 'for his Support, whatever it may be for the Support of 'thoſe who now deſire to have it continued.'

In this Debate Mr. *R..le*, among other Things, ſaid, 'That to him it appeared that in order to Mr. *R..le.* 'preſerve ourſelves againſt one who might per- 'haps prove a Tyrant, we were going to eſtabliſh 18000 'Tyrants, and to make their Eſtabliſhment in ſome mea- 'ſure a Part of our Conſtitution: And that in order to be 'free of a Religion which we think a bad one, we are re- 'ſolved to have none at all: That as to the Party which 'the Pretender had in this Nation, he could not believe, he 'ſaid, there was any ſuch thing: It was nothing but a 'mere Pretence, and the making uſe of that Pretence on 'all Occaſions, really could not but make him recall to 'Mind, that wicked and blaſphemous Saying of Pope *Leo* 'X, who on Occaſion of a Proceſſion's paſſing by while 'he was at an elegant Entertainment, ſaid to his Cardinals, '*Quantum profuit nobis hæc fabula Chriſti!*' This Speech, which was all extremely good, Mr. *R...le* concluded with theſe Words: 'Let us, ſays he, 'do as our Forefathers uſed 'to do; *Let us remove the Wicked from before the King, that 'ſo his Throne may be eſtabliſhed in Righteouſneſs.*'

Mr. *P...y* among a great many other ſmart Things, ſaid, That he could not but be di- *Mr.* P...y. verted with ſome Arguments that were then, and had been on former Occaſions made uſe of for keep- ing up a ſtanding Army in Time of Peace. 'Laſt Year, '*ſays he*, we were told that a Popiſh Solicitor was a dan- 'gerous Man to the Government, and now that Popiſh So- 'licitor has ſpawned out Seven Popiſh Prieſts, and even 'the Poſt-Horſes I find have joined in this traiterous Con- 'federacy.'

As to the Argument drawn from the Reduction of the *Dutch* Forces, it was replied, that the Reduction mentioned was not then agreed to by the States-General: It was a great Queſtion, whether it would or no, and if it ſhould, it was only a Reduction of the laſt Augmentation, whereas the laſt Augmentation had been reduced by us long ago; ſo that the *Dutch* were now only a going to make their Reduction, which we had made upon the firſt Proſpect we had of ſeeing the Tranquillity of *Europe* eſtabliſhed; and tho' the Reduction propoſed in *Holland* ſhould be made by them, yet they would ſtill have in Proportion a much greater Number of ſtanding Forces, than what was then propoſed to be kept up in this Kingdom. *Reply.*

Mr. C....r *of the* E....r.

Mr. C...r of the E...r ſaid, he could not but take Notice of an Obſervation he had heard made, as to the People's never carrying their Reſentment to any Pitch againſt the Prince upon the Throne, unleſs the Prince or thoſe employed by him were firſt Guilty of ſome Fault. 'The 'Gentleman, *ſays he*, was pleaſed to admit of one Exception to this Rule, and that was in the Caſe of K. *Charles* I. 'But the Gentleman ought, I think, to have admitted of 'another Exception, and that was in the Time of the King 'the very laſt upon the Throne; I do not know what 'Pitch of Reſentment the Gentleman may mean, but I am 'ſure there were ſome People who carried their Reſentment againſt the King to a very high Pitch, and it cannot be ſaid that he was ever guilty of any Fault, nor 'will it be ſaid, I believe, that thoſe employed by him had 'then at leaſt been guilty of any Fault; yet ſome People carried their Reſentment ſo high, that they appeared 'in Arms in order to dethrone him; thank God they did 'not ſucceed in their Attempt, they happened luckily to 'be defeated by the ſmall Number of Regular Forces we 'had then in the Kingdom, which were much inferior to 'them in Number; ſuch, *Sir*, was our great good Luck 'at that time, but I muſt ſay, that thoſe Gentlemen who 'deſire to have the Country left as void of Defence as it 'was at time, can have but little Regard for our preſent 'happy Conſtitution, or for the Security of the Illuſtrious 'Family now upon the Throne.'

At laſt the Queſtion was put on the Motion made by *T...d A....s*, Eſq; and it was agreed 239 to 171.

On

On *Monday* the 5th of *February*, this Reſolution of the Committe of Supply was reported to the Houſe, and thereupon *W . . . ns W . . . ms W . . . n*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for *D . . . ſhire*, ſtood up, and moved for the Recommitting of that Reſolution; which Motion was ſeconded by *W . . . m B . . . y*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Town of *W . . k*; and thereupon there enſued a new Debate in which the principal Speakers for recommitting, beſides the two Gentleman juſt named, were Sir *J . . n S . . . t A . . n*; *S . . . l S . . . s*, Eſq; Sir *W . . . d L . . . n*, one of the Repreſentatives for *C . . . th* in *Cumberland*, *W - - - m G - - - n V - - - n*, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *B...n*; *G . . . ge H . . . te*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *H . . . n* in *Wiltſhire*, and *T . . . s W . . . m*, Eſq; And the principal Speakers againſt recommitting, and for agreeing with the Committee, were the L . . d *H . . . y*, eldeſt Son to the Right Hon. the *E . . l* of *B . . . l*, and one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *S . . t E . . . d's B . . . y* in *Suffolk*; the L - - d *M - - - s*, eldeſt Son to the Right Hon. the Earl of *C - - - y*, and one of the Repreſentutives for the Borough of *W - - - r* in *Berkſhire*; *J - - ph D - - - rs* Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *B - - r* in *Suſſex*; *T - - - s C - - - ck*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *L - - d* in *Cornwall*; Mr. *A - - y G - - - l*; and *C - - l M - - n B - - n*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *S - - ge* in *Hampſhire*. In this Debate the Arguments made uſe of on both Sides were much the ſame with thoſe made uſe of in the Committee, and therefore we ſhall paſs them over; only Mr. *C - - ck* having ſaid that he wondered to ſee Gentlemen ſo jealous of Incroachments upon our Conſtitution at a time when it was in its greateſt Vigour, and ſhone forth in its pureſt Luſtre; Mr. *W - - m*, in anſwer to him, gave the Houſe a very Succinct, and a very exact hiſtorical Account of our Conſtitution, and of the ſeveral Dangers it had been in, and the Changes it had gone through; and from thence he ſhewed, that it was very far from being now in its greateſt Vigour, but that on the contrary, there were many bad Cuſtoms had crept in of late, which were of dangerous Conſequence to our Conſtitution, and might prove to be the Cauſe of its Overthrow, if ſome effectual Remedy was not ſpeedily applied.

Report made.

At

At laſt the Queſtion was put for recommitting the above mentioned Reſolution of the Committee, which was carried in the Negative, 207 to 143; after which the ſaid Reſolution, and the other Reſolution the Committee had come to, were agreed to by the Houſe, without any Amendment or Diviſion.

Motion for an Addreſs.

Then the L..d *M...th* roſe up, and in a ſhort and pathetick Speech repreſented the bad Circumſtances of the Nation by reaſon of the great Debts, and the many Taxes the People groaned under, and therefore concluded with a Motion, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to 'his Majeſty, humbly to deſire his Majeſty, that he would 'be graciouſly pleaſed, from his earneſt D ſire to eaſe his 'People of every Charge not abſolutely neceſſary, and his 'Regard to the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, to take the 'firſt favourable Opportunity of making a Reduction of 'thoſe Forces, which this Houſe hath voted in Purſuance of 'the Eſtimate laid before them by his Majeſty's Direction.'

Speakers and Arguments for the Motion.

This Motion was ſeconded by *S...l S...s*, Eſq; and the other chief Speakers in favour of it were, Sir *W...m W..m*, *W...m P....y*, Eſq; *W....m S....n*, Eſq; and *G....ge H..te*, Eſq; The Arguments made uſe of in general were, the great Neceſſity that there was for taking all Opportunities to reduce the publick Expence; that thereby ſome of thoſe Taxes might be taken off, which at preſent lay ſo heavy on our Trade and our Manufactures, that moſt of our Neighbours were enabled to underſell us in Foreign Markets: That the keeping up of a ſtanding Army in time of Peace, without any abſolute Neceſſity for ſo doing, was altogether inconſiſtent with the Liberties of this Nation: That tho' there might be at preſent an abſolute Neceſſity for keeping up the Number of Forces agreed to by that Houſe, yet that Neceſſity might ceaſe in a few Months, perhaps in a few Weeks; and if ſo, it would then become neceſſary both for the Eaſe of the Nation, and for the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, to disband ſome of them: That tho' the King was always to be preſumed to be thoroughly acquainted with the Circumſtances of the Nation, and always inclined to do that which might moſt contribute to the publick Welfare, yet it had always been the Cuſtom of that Houſe, and was the Duty of the Houſe, to addreſs the King upon Matters of very

very great Conſequence; in order to recommend to his Majeſty thoſe Meaſures which they thought would conduce moſt to the Happineſs and Safety of the Nation.

The Speakers againſt this Motion, were, M. S——r G——l the L——d *H——y*, *H——y P——m*, Eſq; and Mr. C - - - r of the E - - - r, and their Arguments in general were, that the preſenting of ſuch an Addreſs was in ſome meaſure inconſiſtent with the Reſolution they had juſt then agreed to: It was reſolving that the Number of Forces for the Year 1733 ſhould be ſo many; and addreſſing that they ſhou'd not be ſo many; that theſe two Reſolutions following one another upon their Journals would appear to be very extraordinary: That beſides, the preſenting of ſuch an Addreſs would be diſreſpectful to his Majeſty, in ſo far as it would be a ſort of Inſinuation that his Majeſty might neglect taking the firſt Opportunity of reducing the Army, and thereby leſſening the publick Charge; and as they never yet had the leaſt Occaſion to ſuſpect any ſuch thing, it would be now unjuſt to harbour any ſuch Suſpicion: That in many Caſes it might be the Cuſtom, it might be the Duty of that Houſe, to addreſs the Throne on particular Emergencies, but in a Caſe that regarded his Majeſty and his Adminiſtration in ſuch a general Manner, as the Caſe in hand did, it would be moſt diſreſpectful; they might as well addreſs his Majeſty to govern according to Law, or not to incroach upon the Conſtitution; and an Addreſs in ſuch Terms would, they believed, be allowed to be ſhewing a very high Diſreſpect to the King upon the Throne.

Speakers and Arguments againſt it.

In this Debate Mr. *S - - n* having inſiſted a good deal on his Majeſty's knowing how much the Nation was loaded with Debts and Taxes, and how inconſiſtent it was with our Conſtitution, to keep up a ſtanding Army in Time of Peace, and that therefore his Majeſty, he was ſure, would not look on their preſenting of ſuch an Addreſs as any way diſreſpectful to him; and ſome of his Expreſſions on this Subject having been taken notice of, and pretty much inveighed againſt by the Gentlemen of the other ſide, Mr. *S - - n* in his Reply, ſaid, 'That he could not but look on himſelf as a very unfortunate Man, for that in the late Reign he had incurred 'the Diſpleaſure of many Gentlemen, and had undergone 'a ſevere Cenſure of that Houſe, for ſaying that it was one

M. S - - n.

'of the greateſt Misfortunes of his late Majeſty's Reign, 'that he did not know our Language, and was unacquainted 'with our Conſtitution, and now, ſays he, I find I have 'diſobliged ſeveral Gentlemen by ſaying that his preſent 'Majeſty well knows the Circumſtances of the Nation, and 'is acquainted with our Conſtitution. But let them take it as 'they will, I muſt think that his Majeſty is thoro'ly acquainted 'with both, and that therefore he will look upon ſuch an 'Addreſs as proceeding from that honeſt Care and Concern 'which we ought to have for thoſe who ſend us hither, 'and not as proceeding from any Diſreſpect towards him. 'His Majeſty cannot be diſpleaſed therewith, and thoſe we 'repreſent muſt be highly pleaſed to ſee us ſo watchful of 'all Opportunities to leſſen their Charge, and to recommend 'their Eaſe and Advantage to the Crown.'

At laſt the Queſtion was put, and the Houſe came to a Diviſion, but it was carried in the Negative 203, to 136.

Motion againſt any new Debt.

On the 7th Day of *February*, being the Day on which the Houſe of Commons was (according to Order) to reſolve itſelf into a Committee to conſider of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty; the following Motion was made, *viz.* 'That this Houſe will 'raiſe the neceſſary Supplies for the current Service of this 'Year, without creating any new Debt upon any Fund 'whatſoever.' This Motion occaſioned a long Debate, but at laſt upon the Queſtion's being put, it was carried in the Negative; after which they went into the ſaid Committee, but the Affair againſt which the above Motion was deſigned did not come on that Day, however, we ſhall have Occaſion to take notice of it hereafter.

[*To be continued.*]

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Remarks on a *certain Gentleman*'s Conduct with Reſpect to the *Diſſenters*.

MR. D'Anvers *obſerves in his laſt* Craftſman, *that great Pains have been taken to make our* Proteſtant Brethren, *the* Diſſenters, *believe, that if a* certain Gentleman *ſhould happen*

happen to be removed, they have nothing to expect but immediate Perſecution: *Mr.* D'Anvers *adds, however, that it is ridiculous to fancy ſo wiſe and wealthy a Body of Men will be thus impoſed upon*: *Mr.* D'Anvers *owns, that this* Gentleman *did indeed Vote and Speak againſt the* Schiſm Bill *(as well as ſome other Gentlemen who now* oppoſe *his Meaſures) at the latter End of the late Queen's Reign; but then (ſays Mr.* D'Anvers) *it is notoriouſly known, that this* very Gentleman *ſpoke and voted for the* Schiſm-Bill, *and oppoſed the repealing of it in the* laſt Reign. *From his Behaviour upon this* remarkable *Occaſion, and his refuſing to* repeal *the* Sacramental Teſt *laſt Year, Mr.* D'Anvers *infers, that the* Diſſenters *muſt be extreamly* ſtupid, *if they give any Credit to thoſe* cajoling Speeches *which it is probable enough* this Gentleman *will make to them, in order to ſecure their Intereſt, at the approaching Election of* Corporation Magiſtrates, *and* Members of Parliament.

Mr. D'Anvers *concludes with the following Addreſs to his Readers and Fellow-Subjects of all Denominations.*

GENTLEMEN,

'IT is now very manifeſt by the unuſual Applications, 'which are making through the whole Kingdom, that 'the Choice of a *new Parliament* is looked upon by all Par- 'ties as a Point of the utmoſt Conſequence; and nothing can 'give the *Friends of Liberty* more ſincere Joy than to ſee 'that truly publick Spirit, which hath already diſcovered it- 'ſelf amongſt you upon this Occaſion. If you continue to 'exert it in the ſame Manner, We may ſtill live to ſee the 'Accompliſhments of our Wiſhes, in the flouriſhing Condi- 'tion of our Country. A pleaſing Proſpect, at leaſt, of 'better Times is now opened to us; which nothing can ſo 'effectually deſtroy as a *Diviſion amongſt yourſelves*; and you 'may depend upon it that no Artifices will be left untried to 'create *ſuch a Diviſion*. Keep yourſelves, therefore, very 'ſtrictly on your Guard againſt all Attempts of this Kind, 'and ſhew that you are really in earneſt, by rejecting all ſuch 'Perſons as have already deceived you, and eſpouſing Thoſe, 'who have proved faithful to their Truſt. - - - - I need not 'particularize any of *theſe Gentlemen*, They have ſufficiently 'diſtinguiſhed Themſelves by their late Conduct, and ſaved 'me the Trouble of any Diſcrimination.

Extract

Extract from FOG's JOURNAL.

A remarkable Letter to his Highneſs the Primate of *Poland*.

MR. Fog *entertains his Readers in his laſt* Journal *with what he aſſures them is a true Copy of a* Letter *which was lately ſent to his Highneſs the Primate of* Poland: *The* Gentleman *who Mr.* Fog *aſſures us has lately wrote to the Primate, begins his Letter with ſaying, that he preſumes his Highneſs muſt have heard of him, but that being apprehenſive his* Character *may have been* miſrepreſented *by his moſt* inveterate Enemies, *ſuch as haughty Landlords, ignorant Merchants, uſeleſs Traders, paltry Shop-keepers, and audacious Handy-Craftſmen, he is determined to give his Highneſs an Account of himſelf and his Conduct, in order to convince him he deſerves his Friendſhip.*

Be it known to you, moſt excellent Sir, (ſays this *Gentleman*) that I am, at leaſt, Third in Power, in an Iſland called *Utopia*, which, with another adjacent one, the new *Atlantis*, forms a powerful Kingdom. A bold hoſpitable ſort of People, but withal ſo ſtiff-necked and obſtinate, that it is found almoſt impoſſible to perſuade them out of their Senſes, or to convince them that I and one or two more under my Direction, ſhould underſtand their Intereſt and Proſperity, better than they do themſelves.

The *Archon* (ſuch is the Title of the chief Magiſtrate) of theſe Dominions is ſo circumſcribed in his Power, by a Parcel of old obſolete Laws, that he is obliged to ask the Conſent of his Grand Council to keep up an Army, and to impoſe Taxes. But tho' the *Archon*'s Power be ſo limited, yet we (that is to ſay I) to whom the Adminiſtration of Affairs is delegated, have found the Means to be as abſolute as we pleaſe; that is, we can promote our Creatures in every Profeſſion, wreak our Malice againſt inſolent Oppoſers, and can appear Prodigal, yet amaſs immenſe Treaſure.

It is from this laſt Conſideration, that I preſume to make my Application to your Eminence, and to hope that my Wealth and Merit may render me no unworthy Candidate for your vacant Throne, and with my accuſtomed Modeſty, I dare affirm, that none of the Competitors can offer better Pretenſions.

For

For tho' I have ſomewhat elſe to do than to read Books (however I muſt own my Ignorance of *Geography* miſleads me now and then into a Blunder) to be governed by their Authority, or to mind Precedents; yet I am aſſured by ſome of my Mercenaries, who read and write for me, that notwithſtanding the Fertility of *Poland*, yet Money does not abound there; which they maintain is intirely owing to the Excellence of your Laws and Cuſtoms.

Nor can they ever be ſufficiently applauded by one, ſince it has ever been my Maxim, that the ſureſt Method to prevent Inſurrections, and to preſerve the good People in a quiet State, is to enſlave them; and that to make them happy, and free them of all burthenſome Cares, is to impoveriſh them. For while they poſſeſs Liberty and Money, they will be mutinous, factious, and turbulent, and conſequently, will impudently ſtrive to preſerve thoſe Trifles, to their own great Detriment, and to the Moleſtation of the Inſolence and Tranquillity of us, their Superiors and Governors.

It is moreover aſſured me, that when your King is elected, his Power is very extenſive, that your Nobles are abſolute, and the People Slaves. Moſt excellent Conſtitution! envied Condition! this alſo hath been the Scheme I have ever been purſuing, with this only Difference, that in order to obviate all Difficulties, and purely to preſerve Peace and Quiet, I will make all the *Palatines* my Penſioners. For, as I conceive, they are as ambitious of Preferment, and as ſuſceptible of Gratuities as the Primates of *Utopia*. But alaſs! it is the deplorable Condition of your Country, it does not produce a ſubtle enterprizing Genius, who can nicely diſtinguiſh where and when to diſtribute thoſe Gratuities, and who has ſufficient Store of Money or Promiſes to ſatisfy or cajole every Suppliant.

And how capable I am to anſwer thoſe noble Ends, the ſurprizing Things I have attempted and effected here, will ſufficiently evince; and were it not to treſpaſs on your Eminence's Patience, I could relate what even my bittereſt Enemies cannot deny; that in Proof of my Patience, I have ſeemed to ſupport Contumelies, which would have driven any other into Madneſs or Deſpair. That to witneſs my Reſolution, and to the Amazement of every one, I have determinately purſued ſome certain Meaſures, without having any one Point in View, and have as unaccountably varied from them. That I have needleſsly ran my ſelf into terrible Difficulties, purpoſely to ſhew my Dexterity in extri-

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cating my ſelf out of them. That to demonſtrate my Depth of Politicks, I have procured our good Allies to be feloniouſly invaded and injured, and then unneceſſarily have made them ample Retribution; and on the other Side, I have prevailed to have the groſſeſt Affronts and Depredations ſubmitted to, without ever ſeeking or aiming at Reparation. And to ſhew my Ability in Buſineſs, my Volubility of Tongue, and profound Skill in Argumentation, that I can with equal Force and Rhetorick oppoſe or defend, applaud or revile the very ſame Propoſition, as it ſuits my preſent Intereſt, or as I am in, or out of the *Archon*'s good Graces.

I am informed, that this Iſland of *Utopia* was firſt diſcovered by another Iſlander, about two Centuries ago, and he relates, Gold was at that time held in ſuch Contempt, that neither Prince nor Nobles would condeſcend to make any uſe of it; nay, to debaſe it the more, they had no more Wit than to deck their Slaves, and ſhackle their Criminals with it. But this was in the Infancy of our State. By the vaſt Improvement of our Knowledge and Ingenuity of late Years, I may ſafely give this Encomium of my Friends in *Utopia*, no People on Earth excells them in paying Veneration, nay, Adoration to that divine Metal.

Perhaps it may appear ſomewhat unaccountable to your Eminence, that I ſhould artfully cultivate this Diſpoſition in my Friends, that is to ſay, my Dependants, and at the ſame time acknowledge my inceſſant Arts and Pains, to impoveriſh and oppreſs all Others. It may be fancied, that when the noiſy Sheep, Merchants, Farmers, Mechanicks, &c. are totally exhauſted of their Wealth, it will be difficult to find Supply for our craving Appetites. Allow me to ſay, this ſeeming irregular Procedure will be eaſily comprehended, when it is conſidered, that unleſs my Vaſſals were thus happily ſwayed, my Influence would entirely vaniſh, and all my Arguments loſe their Force. And notwithſtanding all my Contrivances and Projects, their ſtill remains here ſufficient Wealth to laſt my Time, and I never give myſelf the Trouble, or allow myſelf Leiſure to reflect on what may hereafter be.

It ſeems, as if every Nation on Earth were beſt pleaſed with their own Laws and Cuſtoms, and preferred them to thoſe of every other Country; for otherwiſe it is difficult to comprehend how they ſhould be ſo tamely ſubmitted to, the Governed or Slaves being ſo vaſtly ſuperior in Number and Force to their Rulers. From what has been ſaid, it will

be

be evident, I am too highly enamoured of your glorious Conſtitution ever to attempt any Innovation or Alteration of it. I perſuade myſelf however, I ſhall meet with your Eminence's Concurrence in our material Point, the Improvement of the Revenue of the Crown. One of my Nuncio's, lately returned from your Country, informs me, that your late King aſſured him, his yearly Income never amounted to one Hundred thouſand Crowns; which, his Majeſty ſaid was entirely ſwallowed up by his Courtiers and Penſioners. My Ambition to have my Temple ſurrounded by a Golden Diadem, is very vehement, that I acknowledge. But I have other Paſſions alſo to gratify; therefore unleſs you will conſent to enter into my Meaſures for encreaſing the Revenue, I am determined to remain in *Utopia*, and endeavour to content myſelf with my preſent Pittance of Power, Profits, and Dignity, ſince the Obtainment of a greater Sum, than the whole Income of your Crown, is to me only the Exerciſe and Amuſement of one Morning.

Your Eminence need be under no Diſtruſt of my Dexterity to ſwell the Crown Revenue to what Bulk we pleaſe. It is ſaid, there dwelt on your Continent an odd whimſical Fellow called *Paracelſus*, and after him, one *Van Helmont*, who boaſted they were poſſeſſed of the *Alkaheſt*, or Philoſopher's Stone. They were meer Quacks, vain Pretenders; their utmoſt Art only amounted to a Tranſmutation of a baſer Metal to one more noble. Whereas it is notorious, that my Skill far ſurmounts theirs, ſince I can extract Gold out of any Material; ſuch as Salt, Wine, Cyder, Perry, Brandy, Spirits, Malt, Beer, Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Windows, Paper, Land, Coaches, Chairs, Marriages, Births, Burials, Pictures, Hawkers, Pedlars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Leather, Coals, Culm, Cards, Dice, Pewter-Pots, and (not to be tedious) from any thing, from *Stercus & Urina*, ſhould your Eminence approve.

Having thus given a Summary of my profound Abilities, there remains only to aſſure your Eminence, You ſhall ſhare in my Power and Profits, two Temptations which I conceive to be irreſiſtable, if I may judge by my own Inclinations, and by the Influence they have on almoſt every one of your Trade in *Utopia*. Give me leave to add, that it is not wholly Ambition or Avarice (however impetuous thoſe Paſſions are) which prompts me to run a Crown-Hunting, and to intreat your Aſſiſtance, for both thoſe are pretty well gratified where I am; but I am alſo urged to it by my De-

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ſires of excluding ſome other Pretenders for whom I have a mortal Averſion; for thoſe whom I have once injured I never forgive. A Maxim ſo prudent, that I make no doubt but your Eminence will approve of it. But this is not all; for to let your Highneſs into a Secret, I ſee a Storm gathering againſt me, and it is high Time to look out for a Retreat ſomewhere. I am, Sir,

Your moſt Devoted,

and moſt Obedient, Humble Servant,

BOBADILLO.

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

Our excellent King is the Nation's Safety againſt all its Enemies, whether avowed or concealed.

GOD be thanked, this Kingdom finds now the Felicity of having its Crown on the Head of a Prince poſſeſſed of every *Excellence*, of every *Perfection* requiſite to *adorn* and *defend* a Crown; a Prince, who is the ſacred Guardian of Liberty; who makes the *Laws* the ſole Meaſure of his Government; who maintains his Subjects in the *full* Poſſeſſion of all the Rights and Privileges they can lay any Claim to, placing his higheſt Glory in the Greatneſs of their Proſperity: A Prince, whoſe mild, equitable, auſpicious Reign is not only the Bleſſing of the preſent Times, but what muſt deliver *Great-Britain*, *formidable* and *free*, into the Hands of a Succeſſor, and convey a Memory as *glorious* to lateſt Poſterity, as that of the *beſt* of Princes in *any* of the Ages paſt.

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

A Diſcourſe occaſioned by a late *traiterous Craftſman.*

MR, Osborne's *laſt* Journal *is an Anſwer to Mr.* D'Anvers's *Paper upon the* Act of Settlement, *of which we gave our Readers an* Abſtract *in our* BEE Number XXV, *and which Mr.* Osborne *calls a* traiterous Craftſman. *In anſwer*

anſwer to the Poſitions laid down in it, Mr. Osborne *aſſerts, that the* Act of Settlement *is not a* Change of Government, *and that the* Articles *contained in that Act are neither* fundamental, ſacred, *or* inviolable; *that to ſay,* the King, tho' SUPERIOR to every Individual, is however INFERIOR to all the Individuals, *is not only* Nonſenſe, *but a Piece of Doctrine calculated at this Time to ſerve the vileſt Purpoſe in the World; namely, to work up the People to* Rebellion, *and ſubvert the* Government itſelf.

The FREE-BRITON.

THE laſt Free-Briton *contains nothing but an Extract from* Cato's *Letters.*

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wedneſday, Aug. *the 22d, to* Tueſday, Aug. *the 28th, both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Biddeford, Aug. 17. *Arrived* the Raven, Kenny, and the Induſtry, Harvey, from Maryland, where the Juliana, Pardon, was arrived from hence.

Deal, Aug. 20. The Outward bound *ſailed* Yeſterday and this Morning. *Remain* his Majeſty's Ship the Succeſs; as alſo the Kent, Wheeler, for Guiney. Juſt now *came down* the Fame, Hampton, for Carthagena; the Landſhipping, Davis, for Milford; and the Expedition, Pidgeon, for Bourdeaux. *Arrived* the Brunſwick, Sherburn, from Carolina. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, Aug. 20. *Arrived* the Anna, Henry Crane, from Virginia; the George and Lora, Robert Perry, and the Courthope John Artis, from Norway.

Graveſend, Aug. 21. *Arrived* the Cambridge, William Abbot, from Norway; and the Moors, John Moor, from Dieppe.

Whitehaven, Aug. 15. This Morning *arrived* the Olive, Timothy Nicholſon, and ſome Days ago the Brothers, William Jackſon, both from Virginia.

Falmouth, Aug. 18. On the 16th *arrived* the Guernſey Lilly, Perkins, of and from New-England for Lisbon. Yeſterday *put in* the Amity, Willis, of and from Yarmouth for Leghorn. This Day *put back*

back the Townſhend Packet for Corunna. Wind hard at Weſt. *Sailed* the Truro Tin Ship for London.

Lancaſter, Aug. 19. *Arrived* the Mary, Wales, from Barbadoes.

Southampton, Aug. 20. Since my laſt *came in* the William and John, Ahier, of and from Guernſey; the St. Hillary, Mayner, of and from Jerſey; and the George and Jane, Allez, of and from Guernſey. *Sailed* the Mary, Ballain, for Jerſey; the Union, Bonamy, of and for Guernſey; and the Penquite, Smyther, of Southampton for Guernſey.

Deal, Aug. 21. *Remain* the Succeſs and Hawk Men of War: the Kent, Wheeler, for Guiney; the Fame, Hampton, for Carthagena; the Landſhipping, Davis, for Milford; the Expedition, Pidgeon, for Bourdeaux; the Duck, Drake, for Lisbon and Malaga; and the Elizabeth, Puleſtone, for Lisbon. *Arrived* the Cæſar, Long, from Virginia; the Anna Maria, Hewitt, from Maryland; and the Concord, Hill, from Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, Aug. 21. *Arrived* the John, Seabrooke, and the Berry, Belcher, from Virginia; the Providence, Woodward, and the Hume, Duncan, from Maryland; the Priſcilla, Hammerden, and the Endeavour, Green, from New-England; the Paddington, Bedgood, and the Richards, Farrington, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Hanover, Warren, from Jamaica; the Hotherſall, Hutchinſon, from Barbadoes; the Falmouth, King, and Prince Frederick, Wipple, from Antigua; and the Mayflower, Seaton, from Narva.

Biddeford, Aug. 19. *Arrived* the Sophia, Lovering, from Maryland.

Portſmouth, Aug. 21. This Morning the Heſſer and Elizabeth of Hull, Burton, from Rotterdam for Faro, anchored at Spithead. *Came into* the Harbour the Coronalius, Howard, with Wine, from Guernſey for this Place.

Deal, Aug. 22. The Outward-bound *ſailed* this Morning Weſtward, and the Kent, Wheeler, is preparing to *ſail*. *Remain* the Succeſs and Hawk Men of War. Wind S. S. E.

Graveſend, Aug. 22. *Arrived* the Mary, William Evers, and the Neptune, Jernigam Biggs, from Maryland; the Brunſwick, Joſeph Sherburn, from Cape Fair in Carolina; the Montſerrat Merchant, J. Cooper, from Montſerrat; the William and James, Thomas King, from Barbadoes; the Albany, Samuel White, from New-England; the Speedwell, Samuel Perchard, from Guernſey; and the Wright, William Harvey, from Norway.

Falmouth, Aug. 20. This Day *arrived* the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, from Lisbon, in 11 Days, bringing ſeveral Paſſengers from thence. Wind at S. W.

Cowes, Aug. 22. On the 20th *came in* the Delight, Gitton, from Middleburgh for Portugal; the Re-Union, Helaine, from Hamble for Cherburg. *Sailed* the Thornton, Nairn, for Plymouth from Riga. On the 21ſt *came in* the Morning-Star, Weſtcomb, from Hamble for France. *Sailed* the Elizabeth and Anne, Martin, for St. Euſtacia

St. Euſtacia from Amſterdam; and the Re-Union, Helaine, for Cherburg, and the Morning-Star, Weſtcomb, for France, both from Hamble.

Portſmouth, Aug. 23. Since my laſt *came in* the Francis and Mary, Giles Colcheſter, from Cork, with Tallow, Linen, &c. the De Jizer Waagſhip, Simon Reavitt, from Hamburgh, in Ballaſt, for Nantz; and Yeſterday *arrived* the St. Phillip Snow, belonging to the South-Sea-Company, George Stevens, in ſix Weeks from St. Jago de Cuba, with Sugar, Hides, &c. *Sailed* the Endeavour Pink, Cornelius Hartly, for Malaga, with Pipe Staves; as did this Morning from St. Heilen's, with the Wind at N. E. his Majeſty's Ship the Pearl, Capt. Toller, with Governor Matthews and his Family, &c. for his Government of the Leeward Iſlands in America. *Remain* at Spithead his Majeſty's Ships the Edinburgh, Dreadnaught, York, Sunderland, Swallow, and Salisbury.

Deal, Aug. 23. The Outward bound which *put back* laſt Night *ſailed* again this Morning. *Remain* his Majeſty's Ship Succeſs, and Sloop Hawk. Wind North.

Graveſend, Aug. 23. *Arrived* the Mary, ——— Wilſon, from Stetin; the John and Benjamin, William Raynolds, from Virginia; the Anna Maria, Benjamin Hewitt, from Maryland; the Nancy Sloop, John Alcock, from Rotterdam; and the Abby, William Mews, from Norway.

Deal, Aug. 24. *Remain* only the Succeſs and Hawk Men of War. The Swallow, Coleman, from New-England, is *arrived* at Bilbao. Wind S. W.

Deal, Aug. 25. *Remain* in the Downs his Majeſty's Ships Succeſs and Hawk Sloop; the Lucy, Clare, for Port-Mahon; and the Tile, Butler, from Dantzick. *Came down* and *ſailed through* the Dorothy and Mary, Butler, the Thomas and William, Fenn, and the Britannia, Kelley, for Cadiz; the Crown, Thomas, for St. Chriſtopher's; the Elizabeth, Bromey, and the Portſwood, Barnes, for Portſmouth; and the Auguſt, Dewey, for Liverpool. *Arrived* and *ſailed* for the River the Abel, Foſter, and the Apollo, Smith, from Barbadoes; the Crawley, Clark, and Loyal Jane, Paxton, from Jamaica, who met the Bedwel, Capt. Sacket, the 22d of July, in Lat. 35, all well on board, and in good Order. Wind N. W.

Graveſend, Aug. 24. *Arrived* the Friendſhip, John Hills, from Riga; the Delight Sloop, John Webb, from Rotterdam; the Acton, William Moore, and the Olive-Branch, William Leaver, from Norway.

Dartmouth, Aug. 25. The Delight, of and for this Place, Hooper, from Campveer, *came in* this Morning; and the Falconberg of Stockton, Clouge, from London for Provence.

Southampton, Aug. 25. Since my laſt *came in* the Elizabeth, of and from Jerſey, Le Groſs; and the Jane, of and from Jerſey, Payne, both for London. *Sailed* the Jane, of and for Guernſey, Pitton; the Mary, Luce, and the Seven Siſters, Bueſnell, both of and for Jerſey;

ſey; the St. Hillary, of and for ditto, Mayner; and the William and John, of and for Guernſey, Ahier.

Briſtol, Aug. 25. We hear that the Kitty, Capt. Cole, from Boſton and Madeira, was loſt at Pinto in Guiney, by a Turnado, but ſome of the Slaves were ſaved by the Help of Capt. Prothero in the Anne Snow belonging to this Port.

Portſmouth, Aug. 25. Yeſterday came to Spithead the Sterling of Milford, Roe, from Dram for Cowes; and the New Owners Supply of Ramſgate, Hooper, with Hemp, from Riga for Plymouth.

Dover, Aug. 26. *Came in* the John and Mary, Briſtol, from Norway, for Briſtol; the Endeavour, Mayler, from Waterford, for Bremen; and the Ingeber Maria Sorrenſon, from Norway. *Sailed* the Antilope, Eyre, and the Anaſtacia, Nichol, for the Canaries; the Batchelor, Warns, the John and Jane, Cuſtins, the Two Brothers, Orchard, the Providence, Welch, and the Vine, Joad, all with Wheat for Lisbon; and the Robert and Richard, Garward, for Alicant. Wind N. W.

Deal, Aug. 26. *Remain* his Majeſty's Ship Succeſs and Sloop Hawk (but the Succeſs is preparing to ſail for Port-Mahon) and the Lucy, Clare, for ———. The other Outward-bound are *ſailed*. *Arrived* the Tuſcan, Martin, from Petersburgh (and is preparing to ſail for Leghorn); the Elizabeth and Milicent, Smith, from Antigua; the Potuxon, Hunt, from Barbadoes; the ———, Curling, from Virginia; and the ———. Yoakley, from Carolina; the two laſt cannot learn the Ships Names. Wind W. N. W.

Graveſend, Aug. 26. *Arrived* the Neptune, John Major, from Stockholm; the Friendſhip, Newark Waller, from Narva; the Friendſhip, Benj. Brown, from Bilbao; the Three Brothers, Jacob Long, from Norway; the Thomas and Jame, Thomas Brock, from Jerſey; the ——, John Skinner, from Guernſey; the Weſt, Powel Browne, from Calais; the Providence, John Cow, and the Mary and Margaret, William Hammond, from Dunkirk,

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

FROM ſome *tender* Circumſtances, which were obſerved when King *Staniſlaus* took leave of his Daughter the Queen of *France*, ſeveral old Courtiers immediately concluded, that he imagined it would be the laſt time he ſhould ſee her. It is confidently reported ſince, that as ſoon as ever he left *Verſailles*, he took a Poſt-Chaiſe and ſet out for *Calais*, where he Embarked on Board a Squadron of 18 *French* Men

of

of War: This Squadron is well provided for ſix Months with all ſorts of Ammunition, is Commanded by the Marquis de Luzerne and the Chevalier de Luines, and has one third more of Sea-men on board than the uſual Complement.

It is ſaid, that in order to conceal the departure of *Staniſlaus* for ſome time, orders were given to the Poſt-Maſters on the ſame Day he ſet out, not to let any Poſt-Horſes for the ſpace of twelve Hours. It is generally believed at *Paris*, that the *French* Army will paſs the *Rhine*, as ſoon as ever they are aſſured that the *Ruſſian*, *Saxon*, or *Imperial* Troops have entered *Poland*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

THE Deputies of *Guelderland* to the *States-General* are returned to the *Hague*, with the Reſolution of that Province, upon the Neutrality propoſed by *France* for the *Auſtrian Netherlands*. The States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frizeland* are again Adjourned, 'till a further Summons, without coming to any Reſolution in the Prince of *Orange*'s Buſineſs. That Prince's Birth Day was celebrated on the firſt of *Sep.* N. S. at which Time he entered into the 23d Year of his Age, being born An' 1711.

Juſt at the Departure of the Poſt, there was a Rumour at the *Hague*, that the States-General had accepted of the Treaty of Neutrality propoſed for the *Auſtrian Netherlands*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE King of *Spain* continues as aſſiduous as ever in the Adminiſtration of the Affairs of State, and his Catholick Majeſty is ſo highly delighted with the Palace of St. *Ildefonſo*, that it is believed he will make it his conſtant Reſidence. It is however reported, that there is a Project in Embryo, to eſtabliſh a ſort of *Janto* or Counſel, for the more ready diſpatch of publick Buſineſs, that the *Queen* will be at the Head of it, and take a particular Cognizance of all Concerns which ſhall be debated in that Counſel. Thus this politick Princeſs, whoſe Power was lately thought declining, now appears again in the height of her Luſtre.

ROME

ROME *and* ITALY.

IN our laſt BEE we gave an Account from *Rome*, that Cardinal *Coſcia* ſeemed diſpoſed to pay one *Moiety* of his Fine, and that thereupon the remainder of his Sentence would be mitigated: But freſher Letters contradict this Account, and aſſure us, that his Eminence is as tenacious as ever, and will by no means lend an Ear to *Reſtitution*. He ſeems now even to contemn the terrible Thunder-bolt of *Excommunication*; and maintains, that the Sentence pronounced againſt him, being in itſelf unjuſt, the *Excommunication*, as a Conſequence of it, cannot take place, nor in any wiſe affect him. To ſupport this Argument he alledges, that the late Pope having given him plenary Abſolution for all Offences, no Power of Heaven or Earth has any farther *Right* to call in Queſtion his *Actions* prior to that Abſolution.

The new Viceroy of *Naples*, Count *Viſconti*, died there of a Fever on the 5th Inſtant.

The Republick of *Venice* has received Advice, that a *Turkiſh* Fleet of 21 Sultanas, 10 Gallies and other Veſſels, under the Command of the Captain Baſhaw, *Gianum Coggia* has appeared near the Iſland of *Zante*.

GERMANY.

HIS Imperial Majeſty has nominated the Prince of *Beveren* to Command his Troops, which are aſſembling in *Bohemia*, to the Number of 25000 Men, and are to be joined by 6000 *Saxons*, beſides the Troops which are expected from ſeveral Princes of the Empire. It is likewiſe ſaid, that theſe Troops are to be joined by the Army, which is now encamped on the Frontiers of *Poland*, but to what end is not yet known. We expect very ſhortly to hear, that another Army is formed in the Empire, to be commanded by Prince *Eugene*.

The whole *Saxon* Army is in Motion towards the Frontiers of *Poland*, and a Camp Equipage for his Royal and Electoral Highneſs is preparing with all Expedition. They firmly believe in *Saxony*, that all *Lithuania* will declare in favour of their Sovereign. And ſince the Account of the *Ruſſian* Armies having actually entered *Poland*, Orders are iſſued for the Troops of the Electorate, which are now on their

their March, to enter that Kingdom likewiſe, without any farther delay.

A Rout for the marching of 50000 Men, is actually concerted at *Berlin*, and tho' the Emperor ſeems inclined to make uſe of no more than 10000 Men of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Troops, that Monarch is determined not to divide his Forces. There ſeems to be ſomething *myſterious* in this Reſolution, which time alone can unriddle. In the mean time, Orders are ſent to the Regency of *Cleves*, to prepare Quarters in that Duchy for 45000 Men, which are to march thither out of *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania*. How does this agree with the King of *Pruſſia*'s aſſiſting the Emperor with 50000 Men on the *Upper Rhine*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Appearances of a War in *Poland* increaſes hourly. It is confirmed from ſeveral Parts, that the *Ruſſian* Troops have actually entered the *Poliſh Dominions*, in three ſeveral Bodies, amounting together to 58222 Men, and that they are to be followed by 40000 more, which are now in the *Ukrain*, being chiefly *Coſſacks* and *Calmucks*. The Primate no ſooner received this News, than he called a Council of State and War, and it was there reſolved to oppoſe them with all the Troops of the Republick. Neceſſary Orders are given to all the Regiments to march againſt the *Ruſſians*, and the Nobility are mounted with a full Reſolution to hazard a Battle. The Manifeſto publiſhed on this Occaſion by the *Czarina*, to juſtify her Conduct, contains in ſubſtance, *That the Republick need not be under any manner of Apprehenſion on her Account. That her Troops were marched into* Poland, *out of a motive of pure Affection to the Republick, and with no other Intention than to maintain a free Election: that they had ſtrict Orders to obſerve an exact Diſcipline, and to pay for every Thing they had; that, however, if the Republick ſhould contrary to all Expectation elect King* Staniſlaus, *ſhe would then be obliged to change her amicable Intentions, and give Orders to her Forces to remain in the Kingdom on Diſcretion.* As the Primate has publiſhed nothing yet of the *Ruſſian* Troops being entered the Kingdom, there are ſome who queſtion whether that Important Step is yet taken; all agree, that they are upon the very Frontiers, and there may be Policy in the Primate's endeavouring to conceal it for a While.

The

The Debate upon the Queſtion, whether all Foreign Miniſters ſhould be obliged to withdraw from *Warſaw*, during the Diet of Election, is again brought upon the Carpet. It is ſaid, that the *French* Ambaſſador has ſignified his Reſolution of retiring to *Lowitz*, but that all the other Miniſters are bent upon continuing at *Warſaw*, notwitſtanding the Primate has given them to underſtand, that he cannot be anſwerable for their Security.

Count *Lewold* is again retired from *Warſaw* to *Konigsberg*, highly reſenting the Carriage of the Primate, who, under the Pretence of an Indiſpoſition, refuſed him a perſonal Audience.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Account which has prevailed for ſome Time, and has been confirmed from ſeveral Parts, of the taking of *Babylon* by the *Perſians*, and the victory obtained by them over the *Turks*, is now contradicted at *Conſtantinople*, and averred to be abſolutely falſe. On the contrary, it is ſaid, that *Thomas Kouli-kan* was marched off to ſome Diſtance from that Place, with a great Part of his Troops; and that *Achmet Baſhaw* has written to the *Grand Vizier*, that he is in a Condition to make a long, and vigorous Defence, the City being ſufficiently provided with all manner of Proviſions and Ammunition.

DOMESTICK OCCURENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION;

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

Dover, Auguſt 28. Laſt Night about 20 Sail of *French* Ships, with two Vice and one Rear-Admiral's Flags appeared off this Place: We judged the Men of War might carry from 40 to 50 Guns, and as they ſtood away for the Back of *Goodwin Sands*, we conclude they had King *Staniſlaus* on Board, and are bound for *Dantzick*.

London,

London, Aug. 30. This Day their Majeſties, and the Royal Family, will take the Diverſion of Hunting in Richmond-Park.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Portland waited on their Majeſties at Hampton-Court, and was moſt graciouſly received.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Gage will ſet out the latter End of this Week for Holland, in order to accompany his Highneſs the Prince of Orange to England.

We hear that the Frederick, Capt. Troll, bound from China to Gottenburgh, was met at Sea by the Duke of Lorrain, Capt. Clarke, who was arrived at Oſtend from China. This is the Ship reported to have been ſeized by the Dutch.

Yeſterday Morning died at Stepney, Mrs. Holditch, a Widdow Gentlewoman of a conſiderable Fortune.

The ſame Morning two Men were committed to the New-Goal in Southwark by Juſtice Lade, for receiving ſtolen Goods.

Reading, Aug. 27. Laſt Tueſday began our Races, when four Horſes ſtarted for 30 Guineas, which was won by Mr. How's black Horſe, *Stilt*.

The next Day the Galloway Plate of 20 Guineas was run for, four ſtarted, and was won by Mr. Treagle's Pony. And,

On Thurſday the Hunter's Plate of 25 Guineas won by Mr. Wilder's Mare; three ſtarted.

On Monday laſt Mr. James Chandler, a Butcher of this Town, had the Misfortune to fall from his Horſe, and died on the Spot.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Aug. 21. On Saturday laſt, in a Committee of the Board of Aldermen and Common-Council, Mr. Cook, Deputy-Governor of the Poor-Houſe, was choſen Marſhal of the City Marſhalſea, in the Room of Mr. John Forreſt, who reſigned by reaſon of his ill State of Health.

Laſt Week ſeveral Perſons were committed to the Black-Dog, for being concerned in running away with Miſs C----- --, a young Gentlewoman of Fortune who lived in Corn-Market. It is remarkable, that about a Week before ſhe was carried off by another as far as *Swords*; but finding Means to ſend Word to her Friends, was reſcued out of their Hands.

The ſtormy Weather ſtill continues here; which cauſes our City Grand-Jury to exert themſelves in viewing all old, rotten, ruinous Houſes, to have them preſented, to prevent the ill Conſequences of them: They act with great Caution, having the Opinion and Aſſiſtance of our City Surveyor and Carpenter for their better Information. They reviewed the City Yeſterday, and preſented between 40 and 50 Houſes ruinous, and which ought to be pulled down.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Aug. 23. On Tueſday Night the Hon. Sir James Nicholſon, of that Ilk, Bart. was married to Mrs. Arbuthnot, Relict of Robert Arbuthnot, late Auditor of the Exchequer. And,

Yeſternight, Andrew Brown, of Braid, Eſq; was married to Miſs Crockat, only Child to Baillie Thomas Crockat, an agreeable young Lady, with a handſome Fortune.

We are aſſured, that his Majeſty's Letter preſenting the Hon. John Sinclair, Eſq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Cathneſs, as an ordinary Lord of Seſſion, in the Room of the late Lord Polton, is come to Town; and we are told the Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, Bart. ſucceeds the ſaid deceaſed Lord as one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary.

Yeſterday about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very melancholy Accident happened in this City, near the new Port; a young Boy having a charged Piſtol in his Hand, deſired his Neighbour to ſhoot it at a Mark, who preſented it, on Purpoſe to do ſo, but another Boy unluckily croſſed the Way, and received the Shot in his Head, and died this Morning, to the great Grief of his Relations. This unhappy Accident may be a Warning to all young Perſons, for the Time to come, not to meddle with Fire-Arms 'till they have more Underſtanding to manage them.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	154	Buried	Males	274
	Females	141		Females	272
	In all	295		In all	546

No Increaſe nor Decreaſe this Week.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

AMSTERDAM.

Weſtein and *Smith*, Bookſellors of this Place have publiſhed:

LES Metamorphoſes d'Ovide, traduites en François, avec des Remarques & des Explications Hiſtoriques, par M. l'Abbé Banier, *de l'Academie Royale des Inſcriptions & Belles Lettres. Ouvrage enrichi de Figures en taille douce.*

That

That is,

Ovid's *Metamorphoſes*, tranſlated into *French*, with Hiſtorical Remarks and Explications, by the *Abbot Banier*, &c. adorned with Cuts, in three Vols in large 12*mo*.

This proſaick Tranſlation of *Ovid*'s *Metamorphoſes*, with Illuſtrations, which the learned have been in a long and impatient Expectation of, fully anſwers the good Opinion they had before-hand conceived of the Work, from the Character of the Author, and far exceeds all that have hitherto been publiſhed, not excepting that applauded Tranſlation of Mr. *du Ryer*, publiſhed at the *Hague*, Anno 1729.

HAMBURG.

WE may now ſoon expect the 4th Part of our learned Dr. *Wolf*'s *Bibliotheca Hebraica*, the greater Part of it being already printed.

MILAN.

THE firſt Volume of a new Edition of the Works of *Sigonius*, undertaken by Mr. *Argelati*, and propoſed in five Volumes in Folio, is publiſhed, and now delivering to Subſcribers, under the Title: CAROLI SIGONII, *Muntinenſis Opera omnia, edita & inedita, cum Notis variorum illuſtrium virorum, & ejuſdem Vita à clariſſimo viro*, Lud. Antonio Muratorio, *Sereniſſimi Ducis Mutinæ Bibliothecario conſcripta*, Philippus Argelatus Bononienſis, *nunc primùm collegit, ſuaſque Animadverſiones in aliquot ipſius* Sigonii *Opuſcula adjecit*. Tomus primus.

GENEVA.

MR. *Bouſquet*, a Bookſeller in this City, propoſes ſpeedily to publiſh a new Edition of the famous *Molina*'s Work *de Jure & Juſtitia*, in five Volumes in Folio. The Preface will be Hiſtorical and Critical, and, together with the Author's Life, contain a Catalogue of all his Writings.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I find by an Article inſerted under the State of Literature *in your* BEE Number XXV, *giving an Account of the Deceaſe of the late Doctor* Tindall, *that you have a juſt Notion of his* Genius *and* Learning: *For my own Part, I have ſo ſtrong a Curioſity to hear every Thing that can be ſaid of that* great *Man, that finding, by a publick Advertiſement, Mr.* Henly *deſigned to make a Sort of* Funeral Oration *upon him, I could not forbear going to the Oratory near* Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. *I muſt confeſs, however, that having heard but a very indifferent Character of the* Orator, *from ſome of his* Back-Friends, *I expected to be entertained with little more than a few low Jeſts, and was agreeably ſurprized to hear a ſenſible Diſcourſe with ſeveral* bold *and* juſt *Obſervations: I am told this Diſcourſe is in the Preſs; If it is, I am pretty confident you will be pleaſed with ſome Things in it; and therefore (tho' you may poſſibly be as much prejudiced againſt the* Orator *as I was) I humbly beg leave to recommend it to your Peruſal.*

Auguſt 28, 1733. *I am,* &c.

Having not yet ſeen this Diſcourſe, we can only ſay, that we have heard another Perſon give the ſame Character of it which this Gentleman does in his Letter.

To the Authors of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have juſt read a ſmall Six-penny Pamphlet, *printed for* E. Curll, *and entitled,* A true Copy of the laſt WILL and TESTAMENT of that famous Free-Thinker, *Matthew Tindall, L L D,* Author of *The Rights of the Church; Chriſtianity as old as the Creation,* &c. With a Calculation of his NATIVITY in the Year 1711, by Mr. *Parker*; and a particular Account of his DEATH. *I have received ſo much Pleaſure and Inſtruction from the Writings of Doctor* Tindall, *that I ſhould be glad to know the moſt minute* Particulars *relating to his* Life *and* Death. *A Gentleman who the World ſays*

is

is one of your Society *is often* named *in the Pamphlet I mentioned; I preſume you muſt know whether there is any* Ground *for his being thus* named *or not: Pray be ſo kind as to ſatisfy me by a Word or two in your next* BEE. *I could heartily wiſh that ſome* Particulars *in the Pamphlet were* true, *but dare not rely upon Mr.* Curll's *Authority: Be pleaſed to let me know (if you can) the Meaning of thoſe two Words,* by Appointment, *in the Title Page.*

Hampton-Court,
Aug. 29, 1733.

I am, &c.

ANSWER.

SIR,

MR. Curll *is a Perſon who knows the* Privileges *an* Engliſhman *was born to, and makes a very* free *Uſe of the* Liberty of the Preſs. *What he Means by thoſe Words,* by Appointment, *we neither* know, *nor can poſſibly* gueſs: *As to the* Facts *mentioned in his Pamphlet, We have Reaſons to believe they are* true. *We are,*

Auguſt 30, 1733.

Sir,

Your moſt humble Servants,

The BEES.

Books and Pamphlets publiſhed ſince our laſt CATALOGUE.

A Diſſertation on the Gravel and Stone. price 1 s. 6 d.
Letters concerning the Engliſh Nation; By Mr. de Voltaire.
The Stage-Mutineers: a Tragi-comi-farcical Ballad-Opera. pr. 1s.
The Duty of not conforming to this World: A Sermon at Oxford, on Act-Sunday, by Tho. Cockman, D. D. Maſter of Univerſity College.
Miſcellaneous Poems and Tranſlations, by H. Travers.
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The

The gradual Revelation of the Goſpel, in 24 Sermons at Mr. Boyle's Lecture, by Will. Berriman, D. D.
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Poetical Eſſays on ſeveral Occaſions: by Sam. Bowden, Eſq; pr. 2s.
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Miniſters and private Chriſtians compared to Salt: in three Sermons: by John Haden.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The following Latin Copy of Verſes is a *Tranſlation*, or rather an *Imitation* of the 4th Ode of *Anacreon*.

ODE IV. ANACREONTIS. *Ad ſeipſum.*

FRonde ſub umbroſâ, tremulis ubi murmurat auris
Myrtus, gramineos exhibet herba toros.
Diluet hîc curas puri mihi copia Bacchi;
Dum vice, dulcis AMOR, tu GANYMEDIS, eris.
Aſpicis ut volitat feſtinis paſſibus axis?
Haud minùs accelerans itque reditque dies.
Omnes fata manent: metam properamus ad unam;
Oſſaque nil miſerans flebilis urna capit.
Marmoreum liquido tumulum cur ſpargis odore?
Vinaque cur terræ ſic peritura dares?
Heu! potius nitidos oleo perfunde capillos;
Adſit jam pulchro THESTYLIS ore nitens.
Lætus carpe diem: Stygias cum adveneris undas,
Non prece, non lacrymis numina dura moves.

The WISH.

GRant me, *ye Gods*, *ſome calm Retreat*,
Where I may paſs my Days;
Far from the low mean Follies *of the* Great;
Free from the Vulgar's *envious* Hate,
And careleſs of their Praiſe.

Bleſs'd

Bleſs'd with one faithful Female Friend,
There let my Time ſlide on;
And when my Ev'ning Sun ſhall downwards tend,
When fleeting Life is at an End,
I'll quietly be gone.

We are aſſured by the Perſon who gave us the following *Ballad*, that it was never yet printed.

The STAGE FAVOURITE,

A NEW BALLAD.

I.

OF all the Belles, *which tread the Stage,*
Now, in their blooming Years;
There's none who can my Heart engage,
Like pretty Jenny Meres.
In Vain I cry, I can defy,
Love's pleaſing Hopes and Fears;
I ſoon recall, Words Oaths and all,
At ſight of Jenny Meres.

II.

Her Shape's ſo fine, all feel ſurprize,
Wherever ſhe appears;
Uncommon Luſtre have the Eyes,
Of pretty Jenny Meres.
The rival Train, may ſcoff my Strain,
And whilſt they wipe their Tears;
Revenge *to fate, Explode with hate,*
The Charms of Jenny Meres.

III.

Some are too nice, and ſome too rude,
But none like her endears;
For neither Libertine, nor Prude,
Is pretty Jenny Meres.

While

While ev'ry Grace, adorns her Face,
She pleaſes when ſhe lears;
Who's Heart's ſo ſure, to be ſecure,
From pretty Jenny Meres?

IV.

We wonder at the experienc'd Dame,
When our glad Souls ſhe chears;
But ſhall I name who do's the ſame?
'Tis pretty Jenny Meres.
Tho' baſhful now, her bluſhes ſhew,
And modeſty ſhe wears;
The beſt of thoſe, who pleaſe our Beaux,
May envy Jenny Meres.

V.

Attended by the talking Rake,
She Laughs at all ſhe hears;
No more Impreſſion can they make,
On pretty Jenny Meres.
Let no one blame, my conſtant Flame,
Tho' ſhe my Paſſion jeers;
For all my Pain, is to obtain,
A Smile from Jenny Meres.

VI.

Where Beauty kindneſs does diſown,
And high her Anger rears;
How great's my Care, who dread the Frown,
Of pretty Jenny Meres!
Yet if the Fair, in gentler Air,
But Smiles, my Sorrow clears;
My troubled breaſt, again at reſt,
Earns after Jenny Meres.

An EPIGRAM.

SAYS a Prieſt to a Lawy'r; you're a Knaviſh old Mule;
And you, ſays old RAMUS, *are an Aſs--- and a Fool:*
From Pulpit the Clerk rebukes this Diſgrace,
And ACHITOPHEL *Curſes and Damns, to his Face:*

Soon, at Weſtminſter, RAMUS *replies to the* wit,
And the Prieſt coram nob. *ſummons up by a* Writ:
The Judge *was incenſed at learn'd* NOSTRADAMUS;
The Jury *diſpleaſed with honeſt old* RAMUS.
The Diſpute *now may end; ſince no Mortal denies,*
That they're equally honeſt, *and equally* Wiſe.

A LETTER to a YOUNG LADY.

POLLY from me, tho' now a Love-ſick Youth;
Nay, tho' a Poet, *hear the Voice of* Truth.
POLLY *you're not a Beauty, yet you're pretty:*
So Grave, ſo Gay; ſo ſilly, yet ſo witty:
A Heart of Softneſs, yet a Tongue of Satire;
You've cruelty; yet, ev'n in that, Good-nature.
You now are free, and now reſerv'd a while;
Now a forc'd Frown betrays a willing ſmile.
Reproach'd for abſence, yet your Sight deny'd;
My Tongue you ſilence, yet my ſilence chide.
How would you praiſe me, ſhould your Sex deſame!
Yet, ſhould they praiſe, grow Jealous and exclaim!
If I deſpair, with ſome kind look you bleſs;
But, if I hope, at once all Hope ſuppreſs.
You ſcorn; yet, ſhould my Paſſion change or fail,
Too late you'd whimper out a ſofter Tale.
You love; and yet your lover's Plea reject;
Shun, yet deſire; diſcern, and yet ſuſpect.
Such, POLLY, *is your* Sex---*part Truth, part Fiction,*
Some thought, much whim, and all a Contradiction.

An Extempore EJACULATION, proper for the TIMES.

WIſe Men *ſuffer*, Good Men *grieve*;
Knaves *invent, and* Fools *believe:*
Help O Lord! ſend Aid *unto us;*
Or Fools *and* Knaves *will quite undo us.*

Note, All *Letters* and *Intelligence* left at the *Publiſhers* of this Pamphlet, directed *to the Authors of the* BEE, and *Poſt paid*, ſhall be taken in.

Note, This Pamphlet (which does not weigh *two Ounces*, and may *therefore* be ſent by the *Poſt*) ſhall be forwarded, Weekly, to any Part of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer, or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left, every *Saturday*, at all Publick or Private Houſes in *London*, or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

☞ *Note*, Compleat Setts may be had at the Publiſhers; and the firſt Volume neatly Bound and Lettered.

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds* The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 29th Day of *August*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	148 1 half
India	158 1 half
South Sea	104 3 8ths
Ditto Annuity	90 1 4th
3 per C. Ann. 1726	99 1 half
Ditto 1731	99 1 half
Million Bank	116
Equivalent	111
African	26 a 27 1 half
York Buildings No Transfer	
Royal Aff. 100 l paid in	105 1 half
Lon. Aff. 13 l pd. in	13 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	7 l 5 l

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 2
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 3
Antwerp	35 6
Hamburg	34 3 a 4
Paris at 1 Day's Date	31 a 7 8ths
Cadiz	42
Madrid	42
Bilboa	41 5 8th
Leghorn	50 3 4ths
Genoua	53 5 8ths
Venice	49 1 8th
Lisbon	5 s 5 d a 3 4ths a 6
Porto	5 s 4 d a 7 8ths
Dublin	10 3 4ths a 1 half

Interest per Cent. - - - - Bonds, &c.

3 1 half	India	5 l 13 s a 14 s	5 l 13 s a 14 s	5 l 12 s a 14 s P
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	4 l 04 s a 05 s	4 l 5 s a 4 s	4 l 4 s a 4 l Pre
4	50 l. South Sea	2 l 15 s a 16 s	2 l 16 s	2 l 15 s a 16 s P
3	20 l. Prizes	21 l 05 s 06 d	21 l 6 s 6 d	21 l 6 s 6 d
3	Blanks	8 l	8 l	8 l

ANNUITIES.

141 per Cent at 25 a 14th
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 1 half } Ys. Pur.
9 l pr. C. A. 1710 7 58ths }
Lottery 1710.
Prizes for 9 1 half Years from Lady Day last, 6 34ths a 7 Years Purchase.
Blanks for 10 Years from Michaelmas last, 5 l 1 s per Sett.
Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity 5 per Cent. Prem.

		Given for.	*Paid off.*	*N°*
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	919900	69
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	226200	
	Malt 1732	750000	204437	
	Salt	300000	75000	15

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce	3 l 18 s 1 d
ditto in Coin	3 l 18 s 1 d
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5 s 4 d 1 half to 5 8ths
ditto Mexico	5 s 4 d 3 8ths to 1 half
Silver in Bars Standard	5 s 4 d 1 4th

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan	3l 15 s
Ditto Valentia	3 l 05 s 0 d
Raisins of the Sun N	1 l 08 s 6 d
Ditto Malaga	none
Currans new	42 s 0d
Prunes French	none
Figs	20s 0 d.
Sugar Jamaica Muſc.	16 s a 20 s
Fine ditto	28 s a 34 s.
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 d	half to 9d
Molaſſes of London	8 s 0d
Rice of Carolina	14s 3d
Bees Wax East Country	6 l 0 s
Brimſtone	16 s 0 d

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon	7 s 8 d
Cloves	9 s 1 d
Mace	15 s 0 d
Nutmegs	8 s 7 d
Pepper for home Conſump.	16 d

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach	21 s 0 d
Almonds bitter	28 s 0 d
Annieed of Alicant	48 s
Aſſafœtida	20 l
Coffee	14 l 4s
Gentian	28 s 0 d
Gum Sandrack	uncertain
Harts Horns the C. wt.	none
Myrrh	9 l a 11 l 0 d

Dying Wares, by the lb. C. and Ton

Cochineal per l at	17 s 6 d
Indico French	2 11d
India Guatimalo	2s a 3s
Ditto Labore	none
Annotto	6s 7
Verd greece	12d a 16d
Gum stick	4l to 10l
Iſinglaſs	18d a 45 0 d
Gum Arabick, per C	65s

Oil, Tallow and Whale Fins.

Oil in Jars	5l a 8l
Greenland ditto	none
New England Linſeed	30 l
Ditto Rape	19 l
Town Melt Tallow	30 a 31 s 0 d
Country Tallow	30 s 0 d
Iriſh Tallow	30 s a 00 s
Greenl. Wh. Fins per T.	63 0 l a 63 5l
New Eng ditto per C.	25 l.

Hemp, Pitch, Tar Roſin, &c.

Hemp Riga per C	23s a 24s
Ditto Petersburgh	22s a 23s
Pitch of Carolina per C.	4 s 9 d
Tar of ditto per Barr	10 s
Ditto Stockholm per Laſt	10 l
Roſin black and yellow	9s a 11s
Turpentine common	9s a 10s
Pot Aſhes Ruſſia	30s a 32s
Ditto East Country	25s a 26s
Soap Marble	40s a 46 s

Lead, Tin, Copper and Iron, viz.

Lead fodr cont 19 C.	one half on
Board at	14l a 14l 10s
Tin in Blocks per C.	3l 18s
Copper Engliſh	5l 5s
Ditto Ordinary	4l 16s a 5l
Copper of Barbary	90l a 100l
Iron of Bilboa per Ton	15l 5s

Woollen Factory of England.

Colcheſter Bays Crown	13d
Red Liſt ſix Seals	13d & 10s p
Perpet Kertens Ells	22s 0d
Chudles	22s 0d
Moch Standford	21s 0d
Second ditto	22s 6d
Prime ditto	24s 0d

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Porto red per Pipe	32l a 34l
Ditto white	none
Lisbon red	35l a 40l
Ditto white	26l a 28l
Sherry	26l
Ditto old	30l
Canary new	25l a 28l
Ditto old	32l a 34l
Florence per Cheſt	3l 0d
French red per Hhd	30l a 40l
Ditto white - - - ditto	20l
Mountain Malaga old	24l 00l
Ditto new	20l a 21l
Brandy F. per Gall.	6s a 6s 8d
Rum of Jamaica	7s
Ditto Lewd Iſlands	6s 4d 6s 10d

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

Wheat 8 Gall to the Buſh and 8 Buſh. to the Qr.	19s a 22 a 25s
Rye	13s a 14s a 00s
Barley	12s a 14s a 15s
Oats	8s a 10s a 12s
Boiling Peaſe	none
Hog ditto	none
Beans	14s a 16s a 19s
Tares	18s a 20s a 23s
Malt Pale	17s a 19s a 20s
Ditto brown	16s a 17s a 18s
Rapeſeed per Laſt new	10l a 11l
Flaxſeed ditto	12l a 14l
Hempſeed ditto	9l a 10l a 11l
Hops new 1732	5l 0 s a 10s 00l
Coals in the Pool	22a23s 0d

Sundry Sorts of Merchandize.

Oak from Port	20 a 23 per C
Tortoiſhel per lb	6s a 8s
Lime Juice per Gall.	1s 3d
Stock Fiſh per C.	12s a 14s
Lignum Vitæ per Ton	3l a 5l
Hamb. Pipe ſtaves per M.	23l
Hogſhead ditto	15l
Barrel ditto	11l
Elephants Teeth 2 to C.	14l 00s